THE REGULAR MAIL LINE via STONING—
the boston and Providence—Inland Rosse—
there is a most direct, carrying the Eastern Mail.
The stramers PLYMOUTH ROCK, Capt Joel Stone, and
a VANDERBILT, Capt. D. B. Stongia, in commection with the
found of the County of New York, accound, to present the same, with rounders
thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of REUBERH CUDprovidence rail Likroads leaving New York deliv (Sundays excepted) from Pier No. 2 North River, first whice above
the arrival of the Mail Train which leaves Boston at 550 p. m.
The C VANDERBILT, from New York, Monday, Wednes
they and Friday; from Stonington, Tuesday, Thurredry and Sat
and the County of New York, declaration

ROBERT BARNES, Administrator.

SLEDICAL.

SILEDICAL.

Pricas.

Presengers proceed from Stonington per railroad to Providence and Boston, in the Express Mail Train, reaching said places in desired of those by other routes, and in ampie time for all the saidy morning lines, connecting north and each. Passengers that prefer it remain on board the steamer, enjoy a night's reet unitarted, breakfast if desired, and leave Stonington in the 7a.

a. train, connecting at Providence with the 11 a. m. train for Boston.

CHANGE of HOUR.

REGULAR MAIL LINE for BOSTON, PROVIDENCE and NEWFORT via STONINGTON.

On and after MONDAY, June 20, the Steamers of this line will have Pier No. 2 North River, first wharf above Battery-piace, daily, except Sundays, at 6 o'clock p. m., instead of 5 p. m.

CENTRAL RAILROAD of NEW-JERSEY—
Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lankswams and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT, commencing May 16, 1859.—
Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier Ro. 2, North River, at 71 a. m., 11245 a. m., and 4 p. m.; for Somerville by above trains, and at 5.45 p. m.

The above trains, and at 5.45 p. m.

The above trains, and at 5.45 p. m.

Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from the foot of Court-land; etc., at 7460 p. p. and 12 m. and 4 and 6 p. m.

NEW BOUTE for NEWPORT, via N. Y. and N. H., N. H. and N. L. and N. L. and Stonington Railroads.

On and after MONDAY, June 6, passengers for NEWPORD via Shore Line will leave by the 8 s. m. Express Train, from 27th-st. and 4th-av., connecting with a spiendid steamer at East Greenwick, R. I., and arrives at Newport at 4 p. m. Returning leaves Rewport at 8 s. m. and 1 p. m., arriving in New-York at 4:46 and 11:10 s.

JAMES H. HOYT, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and offer WEDNESDAY, June 1, 1859, Trains will leave like st. Station, New York, as follows:

7:45 a. m., Mail Trais for Albany,
9:50 a. m., For Williamsbridge.
11:30 a. m., For Williamsbridge.
11:30 a. m., For Williamsbridge.
4:50 p. m., For Williamsbridge.
4:50 p. m., For White Plains.
6:10 p. m., For White Plains.
6:10 p. m., For White Plains.
6:10 p. m., For White Plains.
6:00 p. m., For White Plains.

9:30 p. m...For Williamsbridge.

FYBRING — Will leave:
5:60 a. m...From White Plains.
5:50 a. m...From Dover Plains.
5:50 a. m...From Williamsbridge.
7:00 a. m...From Williamsbridge.
11:30 a. m...From Williamsbridge.
11:30 a. m...From Williamsbridge.
5:60 p. m...From Williamsbridge.
5:60 p. m...From Williamsbridge.
6:00 p. m...From Williamsbridge.
6:00 p. m...From Williamsbridge.
6:00 p. m...From Williamsbridge.

JEW-YORK and NEW-HAVEN RAILBOAD.
1968. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. 1859.
Commencing May 23, 1859.
Passenger Ration New-York, corner of 27th-st. and 4th-av.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, April 4, 1859, and until further notice, passenger Trains will leave Pier, foot of Duane-st., as follows, DUNKIER EXPRESS at Sa. m., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and principal intermediate Stations.

MAIL TRAIN at Sa. m., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate Stations. mediate Stations.

BOCKLAND PASSENGER at 3 30 p. m., from foot of Har-bon-st, via Piermont, for Sufferm and intermediate Stations.

WAY PASSENGER at 4 p. m., for Newburgh, Middletown,

WAY FASSENCES and the mediate fitations.

REGHT EXPRESS at 5 p. m., for Dunkirk and Buffale.

The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira,

These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira,

Senandaigus, and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Nagara Falls; at

Senandaigus, with the Syracuse and Binghampton Railroad, for

Emphasipton, with the Syracuse and Binghampton Railroad, for on, with the Syracuse and Binghampton Railroad, for a Corning, with the Buffalo, Corning and New York reachester and Buffalo; at Great Bend, with the Leokswanna and Western Railroad, for Buranton; alle, with the Buffalo and New York City Railroad; the and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Dineimati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c. CHARLES MORAN, President.

# Water Enre.

BERGEN HEIGHTS WATER-CURE (hitely kept by Dr. E. J. LOEWENTHAL), situated on the lasdes, one mile (by stage) from Hoboken ferry, will be opened Patlenta and Guests on MONDAY, June 6. Arrangements made with eminent Hydropathists in New-York as Visiting Consulting Bhysicians. Mrs. C. L. SMALLEY, M. D. (late associate with Dr. Trail),

CHESTNUT SPRINGS WATER-CURE, at CHESTNUT HILL, PHILADELPHIA COUNTY—For the treatment of all chronic and obstinate diseases. This institution has no rival in beauty, souvenience and healthiness of location, in the purity of its numerous springs of water and all local advantages, and is now confessedly the leading and most successful Hydropathic institution in this country. Dr. JOSEPH A. WEDLE, Resident Physician. DR. E. J. LOWENTHAL'S WATER-CURE

SARATOGA WATER-CURE—Is now OPEN for Guests and Parisons. for fluests and Patients. Great improvements have been de. Boarders accommodated at reasonable rates. Send for N. BEDOSTHA, M. D.

# Legal Notices.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surregate THE PURSUANCE OF SIN OFIGER OF THE SUFFORMS OF THE COUNTY of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons beving claims against THOMAS C. OANLEY, late of the City of New York, merchant, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the offsec of GIL-BERT OAKLEY, No. 119 West street, in the City of New York, on or before the 5th day of September neer.—Dated New York, the let day of March, 1859.

RACHEL OAKLEY, Maintenance of the City of New York, and the September neer.—Dated New York, and

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of JAMES OWEN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 8 Wall street, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of November, 1389.—Dated the 18th day of May, 1859.

my20 lawSmFri WILLIAM EMERSON, Executor.

IN FURSUANCE of an order of the Suffrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against J. H. HOBART HAWS, late of the City of New York, Counselor at Law, deceased, to present the same with roughers thereof, to the subsorber, at take office of JOHN POWLER, ir., sed., No. 31 Nassan-st. (Bank of Commerce building), in the City of New York, on to before the 19th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of January, 1858.

MARIA L. HAWS, Executrix.

mag., bated New York, the 6th day of January, 1838.

part.—Dated New York, the 6th day of January, 1838.

part.—Dated New York, the 6th day of January, 1838.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Alderman and Commonalty of the City of New-York, by the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, relative to the sequisition of lands for a public park or mose, in the city of New-York.—The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, by the Board of Commissioners and commonalty of the City of New-York, by the Board of Commissioners, before a public Park, pursuant to the statute entitled "An act to after the Map of the City of New-York, by laying out the city of the City of New-York, by laying out the fact of the commonalty of the City of New-York, by laying out the support of the control of the City of New-York, by laying out the support of the control of the State of New-York, at a special life anto or interested in the lating, tensements, hereditaments and the control of the State of New-York, at a special poly to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a special poly to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a special poly to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a special poly to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a special poly to the Supreme Court of the Court of the Court of the several term of add Court, to be held at the City Hall of the City of New-York, at a special to the shove entitled matter, to estimate in favor of the several beard, for the appointment of three Commissioners of Appraisal to the shove entitled matter, to estimate in favor of the several term of the several term of the several term of the several term of the said State of the several term of the said State of the several term of the said State of the State of the State of the several term of the said State of the several term of the said State of the said State of the State

CORDIAL COGNAC BITTERS immediately relieves Diarrhes, Ague and Billions attacks. S. STEIN FELDT, sole importer, No. 70 Nassaulet, New York, and for sall by all druggists, bars and grocers.

NDIAN ARABIAN DOCTOR. Dr. CHA. KELLINTZ has had many years expethe differen; wild tribes.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA—THE GREAT
AMERICAN REMEDY FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.
—Although safe and reliable at all seasons of the year, and all
conditions of health, yet in the Spring months this parely vegtable remedy is perchistly beneficial to expel morbid namors, and
prevent the disfigurement of pustules, pimples, and other eruptions upon the skin.

A few bottles will generally disperse all scrofulous tendency,
while it improves the appetite and invigorates the constitution.
Prepared by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 141 William st.,
New-York.

# New-York Daily Tribune.

### LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

HAVE WE A STATE RELIGION? To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Sin: Some three or four years ago, a young Preshyterian clergyman was appointed one of the Profes-sors in the State Normal School at Albany. Possessing more than ordinary talents for teaching, he was deemed a valuable acquisition to the faculty of the Institution. On account of his eminent religious character he was requested to take charge of a Bible class composed of a large portion of the pupils attending the school. This class meets on Sunday afternoons, and was, for a time conducted by the new teacher with marked success. It has recently been avowed that the chief reason for selecting this young clergyman as one of the Professors in this State Institution was his peculiar religious qualifications, and particularly on account of the religious influence he was expected to exert over the scholars. The propriety of making theological instruction so important a part of the exercises of a State Normal School might well be questioned.

But as it is, professedly, optional on the part of the pupils to attend the Sabbath class or not, we leave the question of its proper connection with a school supported by the State to the judgment of the reader. The new Professor continued to fill his places in the school on Sundays and other days, to the great satisfaction of all concerned, until about a year ago, when he was removed from his charge of the Bible Class. It had become known that a change had taken place in his theological opinions-that he no longer believed in all the doctrines held in the church to which he had belonged. The Presbyterian clergy of Albany and vicinity were aware of this change. The Principal of the School enparently with much unwillingness) began to make the heresy of the Professor an objection to his continuance in the school. It would not suffice that he was deprived of his office as teacher of the Bible Class, and no longer invited to officiate at morning prayers; but he must be removed from the position he held in the secular department of the institution also.

opinions upon the scholars, or sought in any way to make procelytes. Neither was it objected that his characteras a truly religious man, and faithful teacher was in the least degree impaired. On the contrary he was, if possible, more than ever beloved and confided in by his pupils, and was acknowledged by all to be the most popular teacher in the school. But an outside influence had evidently de manded his separation from the Institution. The Albany Presbytery had arraigned him on a charge of heresy. The Principal of the school continued and increased his importunities upon the Professor to resign his place, admitting, all the while, that public could never sanction his forcible refrom office on account of his religious opinions. The result is, that the Professor has been compelled by persistent annoyances and persuasions, to resign, and will leave the school at the end of the present term. Thus have the great principles of Religious Liberty been violated in one of the public institutions of our State. Such acts of prescription and bigotry are not uncommon, we regret to know, in private institutions of learning. But when they invade those supported by the people at large, they become fit subjects of

public criticism and reprehension.

The Constitution of our State expressly declares that no discrimination or preference shall ever be allowed in the matter of religious profession. Yet in this case we see a competent and faithful teacher in an institution directed by State officers, driven from his position simply on account of his religious opinions. It is proper, however, to remark here that the State Superintendent of Public Instruction has had no agency in this transaction. On the contrary, when it was brought to his knowledge he freely deacunced it as wrong and wholly unsanctioned by him.

Albany, June 7, 1859.

JEFFERSON.

THE USE OF LEAD SERVICE-PIPE FOR

WATER. To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Size: In the impression of your valuable paper for May 21, my eye caught a lengthy article having the above caption, which contained information of the publication of a valuable work on this subject. I rejoice that such a valuable work on this important surject has been presented by Mr. Kirkwood, and am anxious to know where said work can be obtained, as many would have been glad to have seen in the street of the different comparative merits as used to the different comparative merits as used. Also, after memory to the excounteration of the Varier Commissioners, methods the comparative merits and the control of the Varier Commissioners, methods are control of the Varier Commissioners, methods are control of the Varier Commissioners, methods to the comparative model to the top of the different comparative model to the variety of the top of the different comparative model to the comparative mo subject has been presented by Mr. Kirkwood, and

their well a few months, and then see how much they have of it left, especially if the water be impregnated with lime. The mostar or cornent round the foundation of buildings soon destroys it. This last named, like lead, can be easily soldered when burst by freeze like lead, can be easily sociated when burst by freezing. Next comes the plain wrought-iron pipe, same as used for steam or raw. Nothing can be said against the healthful properties of this when used as a service pipe, but on account of its tendency to rust and fill my it will never be brought into general use. This pipe having a seam, which is sometimes imperfectly welded, very easily splits when expanded by freezing. Frequently in Harrford I have seen a whole length, say ten or twelve feet, split in this way, making destructive work when it thaws out.

Next in order comes the galvanized iron, which is the last named plain iron coated externally, and lined

the last named plain iron coated externally, and lined internally with a thin coating of zinc; this article is perfectly safe to use for service-pipe. Query: What makes the galvanized pipe so much better than the plain iron? A. It is the thin coating of zinc which be an in a superior of the water of the whole of the whole of the same less pipe made of pure zine altogether, must be better still. The galvanized pipe, in common with the plain iron, is easily barst by freezing. The pure wrought zine pipe above alluded to, is, in my estimation, the ne plus, for a conducting medium or service-pipe. Unlike a welded tible it is wrought into form tion, the ne plus, for a conducting medium or servicepipe. Unlike a weided tube, it is wrought into form
without a seam, being very strong, and capable of
sustaining more pressure on the square inch than the
strongest of the above named pipes, is easily bent, or
may be screwed together as steam pipe, and is entirely
free from all oxyds that tend to injure the health.
Next in order, and the most pure of all, is the glass
enameled wrought iron—this is undoubtedly very pure,
being coated inside and outside, with glass. This pipe,
is an English invention, and is very mee, but is very
rigid, and cannot be bent without injury to the pipe.
This last has been but little used in this country—it is
put together like steam-pipe.
Next come the comparative retail prices of the dif-

Next come the comparative retail prices of the dif-

Next come the comparative retail prices of the different kyrds:
Three-quarter inch Lead Pips, AAA, is 30 cents per foot.
Three-quarter inch Block Tin, AAA, is 46 cents per foot.
Three-quarter inch Pish Iron, 10 cents per foot.
Three-quarter inch Galvanized Iron, 16 cents per foot.
Three-quarter inch Wrought Zine, 16 cents per foot.
Three-quarter inch Gisse Enamiesed, 25 cents per foot.
Three-quarter inch Gisse Enamiesed, 25 cents per foot.
The above remarks and scale of prices, I have volunteered to give to the public, trusting that none of your numerous readers will sustain any injury by their perusal. Yours, &c.. A CITIZEN OF HARTFORD.

New-York, May, 1839.

Three-quarter inch Lead Pipe AAA weighs 4] It to the foot The prices above named are considered in New York not the retail but the manufacturers' prices.—[Ed. Tribune.

#### BOGUS POST-OFFICES.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Sin: The frands upon the post-office revenues by extensive counterfeiting of postage stamps, said to lead to a thorough investigation of the different ramifications of the whole department. The facility with which counterfeiters could successfully imitate the genuine stamp was so great as to hold out strong temptation to those rascals to undertake so lucrative a job, one in which there was so little probability of their being detected. There were no signatures to forge, no finely-executed vignettes to imitate, no water or other peculiar mark to counterfeit; in short there was nothing at all to do but engrave a very rough, ordinary plate, print thousands of sheets from it, gum the backs, perforate the sides and ends, and put them in circulation. And who could tell the counterfeit from

the genuine, original article †
The washing system, though simple in itself, was far more difficult to carry on to any extent; as it required more difficult to carry on to any extent; as it required the complicity of other parties, and the proceeds must be comparatively limited. Yet, to such an extent may that, also, have been carried on, as to be a serious curtailment of the receipts of the department. I recollect a conviction in England, I think it was in 1849, for an ingenious yet simple fraud of this kind. A house in London was in the habit of sending, through the Post Office, numerous packages to branch houses or agents in the provinces. These packages were always prepaid with stamps; the face of which was washed over with a transparent gum, and allowed to dry. In the Post Office, the obliterating mark and number was stamped on, and all appeared to be right—the packarost Office, the contracting mark and the packa-ges were forwarded and delivered. A sponge and a litle water soon removed all traces of the obliteration, and there stood the row of stamps, clean and new looking as ever—ready to be sent back the same way, and used over and over again as before.

looking as ever—ready to be sent back the same way, and used over and over again as before.

But there is, I believe, a species of fraud practiced on the Department at Washington, which comes neaver home to it than either of these—I refer to bogus Post-Offices. Let me explain: Some patent medicine man, quack dector, discoverer of a "wonderful invention," publisher of some important work for "the treatment "and cure of all diseases" that flesh, and bone too, are beir to, or some other sharp, far-seeing swindler settles in some out-of-the-way country place, builds a cabin and, with all the apparent industry of an actual, bona fide settler and respectable man, ingratiates himself into the favor of the simple-minded farmers in his neighborhood. He, having the prosperity of the place, which may be appropriately salled "Dodgetown," at heart, gets the aforesaid farmers to join him in a petition for the establishment of a Post-Office there. In due season the prayer is granted, and Dr. Quack is postmaster of the new Fost-Office. His point thus gained, he goes to work and mails his pills, books, circulars, pamphlets, prospectuses, &c., stamping them, "Dodgetown, Apl I, 1859. Paid." According to the "regulations" of the Department, Mr. Q. gets one-kalf of the proceeds of his office, under a certain amount, per annum for his services, and the other half he contrives never to pay over unless it suit his interest to do so. He orders and receives without payment large quantities of stamps and stamped envelopes from Washington, of which an account is kept, and he is called upon to settle up half yearly. At the end of the half year the department draws upon him for the amount, and he pays the draft promptly because it suits his interests to do so. He then orders large quantities of stamps and receives them without a question. Indeed he is looked upon by the department as one of its most pays the draft promptly because it suits his interests to do so. He then orders large quantities of stamps and receives them without a question. Indeed he is looked upon by the department as one of its most efficient agents, and through his energy and capacity, his Post-Office is one of the most prosperous in his neighborhood. He carries on this for a time, and, shortly before the next half-yearly settlement is required, he is sold out by his creditorathose who printed his books and supplied the materials for his pills—and when the draft comes Mr. Quack has "left the place." The department may or may not write to the next Post-Office, and the Postmaster may write back, informing the bureau that the gentleman inquired for has "busted up," sold out and cleared out, and there's an end of the matter. This will swindler has mailed several thousand books and packages for nothing, pockets many dollars worth offstamps, which are money, and walks away with impunity.

I believe, Sir, that cases similer to this may be found, if the investigation of the department be as thorough as it ought to be.

New-York, June 9, 1859.

# THE NATIONALITIES.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune. Six: The Emperor of France has said something about preserving the Nationalities in the coming war against Austria. This remark leads me to refer to what are the Nationalities of Europe, and how far France herself is likely to preserve her own.

There have been three great waves of immigration into Europe hitherto. The first was the Celtic, about 1,600 years before the Christian era, up to which time Europe had probably been unoccupied. The second

country, though they once held a commanding position in it, and indeed had the keys of the coatment—Lonisburgh, Quebec, Detroit, Pittaburgh, St. Louis, and New-Orleans.

The Emperor of France is working out an important act in the great drams of history, of which he is probabily all unconscients. "Destiny "is his word—the word of his family; but destiny is against him, if the means need and the end in view be taken into the account; for the end is wrapped up in the means, and is ever in accordance with them. He is now using the resources of his country and necessarily enhausing her exergies, estensibly for the benevolent purpose of restoring freedom to Italy; but perhaps for his own aggrandizement, the extension of his empire, and the subjugation if possible of other people. In this plan he may be so far blinded by his "destiny" as to forget his best interests, and thus verify the well-known ndage, "Quem Deus vult perdue, prius dementat." Let him avoid the race who dwell on the Island where inviolate freedom reigns, or his destiny may be sooner or more fearfully worked out than he imagines; and the star of empire, which now culminates under his forlorn rule, begin its course of decline and fall.

New York, Norday merring, May 30, 1829.

CLOSE OF THE TERM AT YALE COL-

# CLOSE OF THE TERM AT YALE COL-

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

NEW-HAVEN, June 15, 1859. This week is a gala season for the undergraduates of Yale, and perhaps has more interest for the student and those who would know College life as it is, than Commencement. The exercises on that occasion are apt to be very wearisome, and too elaborate to give strangers much insight into the habits and feelings of students. The exercises of this week are just the reverse. The fact that a class of about one hundred men bave to-day bid adien to the Alma Mater, and are now ready to put their scholarly discipline and acquisitions to the test, has filled the College world with mingled feelings of sorrow and aspiration. But this is also a season of mirth and wit. The presentation of the Wooden Spoon, which took place last evening, furnished ample means of amusement, by illustrating the ludicrous features of College life. I have sifted traditions in order to find out the origin of this exhibition, but as they have come down only by word of mouth, the exact truth is still left in the dark. The first Wooden Spcon was given perhaps twenty years ago, and if report is true, an early recipient was a quite famous controversialist divine of the present day. At that time a successful candidate for the honor of the spoon, must be the greatest glutton of his class, without reference to his rank as a scholar. The Exhibition had its origin among those who did not appear on junior exhibitions, and who were denied access to Phi Beta Kappa. It belongs to the junior class, and was for a leng time of a private, and often diagraceful character, like the Burial of Euclid. Its early object was to satirize the faculty, and of course did not meet with their approval, nor was it a place which respectable persons cared to frequent. But about 1853, an effort was made to reform it, and since then it has been the most popular entertainment in College. Perhaps from a scarcity of gluttons, after living in commons was given up, the spoon fell to the person who had the lowest appointment, and as unis class are mostly finsh with money, and have that easy good nature which is nowhere more in demand than at Yale, it shally came to be given to the best representative of good-fellowship in the class.

The exhibition is now entirely free from personal abuse, and the performances often have quite as high literary merit as those of junior exhibitions proper. The faculty of course are made fun of—but the relicule is of such a nature, that they themselves would join in the laugh if they were present. Any oddities which they have, or any hobbies which they interpreted on the Exhibition last evening was crowded to overflowing, and for full three hours the attention and laughter of the audience was scarcely intermitted. The exercises began with a Latin Salutatory from Henry L. Johnson of Jewett City—a curious jumble of Latin and English, the jokes being in the former and the College "sl traditions in order to find out the origin of this exhibition, but as they have come down only by word of

their future husbands. After music from the Germania Band of Boston, there came a colloquy—Electioneering—in which the manner of "gobbling" Freshmen for the two leading literary societies, and the first experience of Freshman life were well illustrated. Another colloquy—rich in fun and free imitation of several professors—was Junior Exhibition. A high oration on "The Contemplation of Heavenly Bodies," by Henry C. Eno of New-York City, took the audience by surprise. A friend came forward in Mr. Eno's absence, and, unrolling the paradel containing the oration, took out a small telescope and gaisetly surveyed the ladies. Several songs, written for the occasion, were sung at intervals. There was also a colloquy representing a Freshman "applying for admission." The Freshman was a negro, just from the South, and dressed in the most fantastic habit. His keen wit and gift at story-telling were quite too much for the professor. His examination closed by his singing a pathetic ballad in opera style, with comments. Perhaps the best thing of the evening was a philosophical oration on "Centrifugal Force." It was even more philosophical than such orations usually are. It was delivered by Samuel Dunham of Southington. It represented the American Eagle, taking his stand upon the apex of the north pole, where there is no centrifugal force, and viewing the history, philosophy and practical working of this universal law. The following is an extract:

"But the complete development of the cause on which this force depends was reserved for the prisonate genus of Newton. It amends of Newton is a present a Professor at Yale.] His force depends was reserved for the prisonate genus of Newton. It amends were primaticely directed to the animal kingdom. We have been killed on each side.

From Sonora and Sinaloa, the courier reports that form the complete development of the cause on which this force depends was reserved for the prisonate genus of Newton. It amends were primaticely directed to the animal kingdom. We remained the professor an

kernel of corn flee off in a tangent and sides down the, in clined plane of the aforementioned bjeds' sarcopaqua, meeting the plane of the aforementioned bjeds' sarcopaqua, meeting the plane of the diaphragm at an angle of ninety degrees (90°) below its 'axis of vision.'

From this most successful experiment he concludes that the tendency of off material bodies on the globe, in common with the American eagle, is to fly off in tangents; and that the cause of this plenementon is seeled? 'centrifugal force.' And, in view of the erroneous conclusions of his predecesors on this point, he introduce the telescope of antiquity, and views the recondite mysteries of anticulity has machinations, and, penetrating the dian beingint of uncertainty, beholds the magical phenemena of the 'Stellas Universe,' as displayed in the etheroal confication of beliage of uncertainty, permeating the whole system of mondate politocophy; as be permits his eye to plance through the horocope of untremuteral forebedings, and talks over the shadowy labyrinths of opeque faturity; then, ceiling to his sid the kaleidoscope of data fescely, he contemplates with gastronomic precision, the infinity of transfurent hallocinations that have survived the progress of his subesquent career.

Our friend concluded with the following pertoration: "The eagle was still perched upon the apex of the North Pole to witness the last grand results of this mighty. Centrifugal Force." But, as if it is Buochanalian reserve, he exclaimed 'esc, asis, ser,' and took his final and speedy departure beyond the realms of 'Perpetual Congelation,' when he saw with some degree of anisety for his personal aciety, with what autamaking celerity and voicanie momentum, this territe force, with the combined thunders of ten thousand acity, with what autamaking celerity and voicanie momentum, this territe force, with the combined hunders of ten thousand hisp pressure chain-pamp, imried the junk bottles of its indignation upon the petrified in habitant of the 'ernal quince,' stripped the

There is pleasure in our boating when we're rowing down the

Yes! when the southing twilight grows dismner and more dim, And the sunset's golden fringes face from off the ocean's rim; From the far Horizon sim, And the stars above begin to join in a grant and heavenly hymn. Then we drop our cars, for the soul of song doth through each

bosom thrill,
And we rake our stirring student strains till they're echoed from
the hill—
From you distant Beacon Hill,
And we answer back the load ashote with a student's hearty will And we glide beneath the frowning walls that made tire for grow

And in fancy, hear the brazen guns come booming from Fort

And we throw ourselves upon the shore, and our best upon the

On the billow-terraced beach;
And we lie and list to the harmonies that the rolling surges teach
And as I list, their occasions tones seem carried words to me.
And they tell of a world of power and wealth beyond the rolling

aren't drieg gameters gisting out for

How far these shall be realized, is not for mortal ken; But when we issued our trusty best, and reach these gre

These charge grounds age o-We know that we, in mind and soul, are stronger, better men.

Edward Carrington of Colebrook followed with an oration on "The First Principles in the State," and sustained his already high reputation as one of the most vigorous and acute writers in his class. His dehvery was especially graceful and manly, and his parting address to the President and Faculty full of earnest and touching tribute. At the close of the oration, the

and touching tribute. At the close of the oration, the following prizes were announced by the President:

PRIZES AWARDED TO THE FRESHMAN CLASS FOR THE SOLUTION OF MATHEMATICAL PROBLEMS.

First—Wm. W. Johnson, Gwego, N. Y.
Second—Herry B. Waterman, Belvidere, Ill.
Third—Wm. F. Katcham, New-York Chy, Goo. L. Woodhull,
Savelle, N. Y.

The Woodew Scholarship in the Freshman class was
awarded to John P. Taylor, Ambover, Mass. The
second rank in the examination for this Scholarship
was awarded to John W. Alling, Orange, Conn.

The Tewpsetd prizes for English Composition have

The Townsend prizes for English Composition have recently been awarded to the following members of the Senior class: Louis H. Bristol, New Haven; Edward Carrington, Colebreck; Thomas R. Lounsbury, Ovid, N. Y.; Robert A. Stiles, Woodford County, Ky.; Truman A. Post, St. Louis, Mo.; Joseph H. Twitchell, Plantsville.

Trimen A. Fund.

Plantsville.

Astronomical Prizes Awarded to the Senior Class.

First—To Arthur W. Wright, Lebanon, Conn.

Seo tel—To George W. Jones, East Corinth, Me.

Third—To John H. Hewell, Presion, Conn.

PRIZES AWARDED TO THE SOPHOMORS, Class FOR ENGLISH

COMPOSITION.

First Prize—To Sincou E. Baldwin, New Haven, and Hubert S. Brown, New Hartford, Second Prize—To Robert L. Chamberlain, Cleveland, O. Third Prize—To Peter Collier, Caitremanes, N. Y. Second Prize—To James L. Harmar, Philadelphia, Second Prize—To James L. Harmar, Philadelphia, Second Prize—To James L. Harmar, Philadelphia, Second Prize—To Alfred Hemenway, Hopkinton, Masa.; Anthony Higgins, St. George's, Del. Third Prize—To Alfred Hemenway, Hopkinton, Masa.; Anthony Higgins, St. George's, Del. Flattleboro, Va.; Robert R. Still, Geneva, N. Y.

Second Prize—To Theodore Wynkoop, Wilmington, Del.; Jos.

First Prize—To John C. Tyler, Brattleboro, Vi.; Roseri R. Sta., Geneva, N. Y.
Second Prize—To Theodore Wynkoep, Wilmington, Del.; Jos.
L. Shipley, Londonderry, N. H.
Third Prize—To Sextus Shearer, St. Louis, Me.; Ralph A. Williams, New-York City.
Prizes for poems were awarded to Franklin B. Dexter,
Fairhaven, Mass.; James N. Hyde, Cincinnait, O.
To-day the Faculty and the Senior Class have dined together in Alumni Hall, where, but a few days ago, they passed through the severe biencial examination, without the loss of a man. This aftermoon has been devoted to the singing of the presentation songs, the reading of class histories, the smoking of the Pipe of Peace, and the final farewell, out under the College

reading of class histories, the smoking of the Pipe of Peace, and the final farewell, out under the College Elms. Such a scene must be witnessed not described. The mingling of the grave and gay, the manly sympathies, gushing freely from warm hearts, the severing of ties which are seldom stronger than between young men of kindred persuits, the last march through the College halls, arm in arm, and the planting of the ivy beside the library walls—all these scenes have passed in quick succession and our feelings are too much in unisen with those around us to write calmly of these student separations.

student separations.
Here is one of the presentation songs:

Air—" happy are we to-day, boys.

Strike up, strike up the song, boys,
In unity of heart,
With joy we meet to-day, boys.
In sorrow we must part.
We glasily esses from constant toil,
The years of bondage fled;
Yet weep to leave the fostering soil
To which our feet are wed.
Choave—Joyful and sad to-day, boys,
Bad and joyful are we;
We cast our chains away, boys,
And weep that we are free.

No more that Matin bell, boys, Shall break our fondest dream Shan break or folders are also.

While iong upon the spell, boys,
Shall wait the chiding beams;
But when we run life's sturdy race,
That calls for "main and might,"
We shall not have each other's face
To make our burdens light.
CHONUS—Joyful and sad to-day, boys.

To make our burdens light.

CROSUS—Joyful and end to-day, boys.

Now fill the Pipe of Peace, boys,
And let the smehe-rings fly,
Fo crown the brow with wreath, boys,
And drape the classic sky.
Our College days are it around
With sunset smber glow—
Soon must these golden arrows bound
Forever from the bow.

CROSUS—Joyful and sad to day, boys.

The Pow-wow of the Freshman class, an institution of Yale alone, attended with the blowing of tin horns and a general let-off of Freshman indignation and magnitudence, takes place this evening. The De Forest Prize-Medal Speaking occurs on Friday afternoon of this week. The speakers are only those who have taken Townsend Eesays, and as this medal is one of the highest honors at the University, and the speakers are among the first men in their class, there is great excitement concerning it.

The vacancy among the faculty, caused by the death of the late Prof. Olmsted, has not yet been filled, though many candidates have been proposed. It is uncertain, also, whether Prof. Noah Porter will retain his position in the University, or in the Theological Seminary. The College cannot well spars him, for no one could be found who is better fitted than himself for the difficult department, that of metaphysical study, which he has in charge.

From Songra.—The Overland Mail at San Antonio,

amount of money had been sent to San Francisco for the purchase of arms. From this it would appear that still another element of discord is about to be introduced into this unhappy country.

As to the opposing, or Church party, the followers of Gandara, lately defeated in Sonora and Sinalos, it is stated that their property has been confiscated, and the leaders sent into exile. About a hundred were taken out by the last steamer to San Francisco. Pesquiera was believed to be firmly established in power.

[N. O. Ficayune, June 3.]

TEXAS.—We have Galveston dates to the 6th inst. The bark Weser, from Bremen, with 50 emigrants, had arrived at Galveston.

The frontier difficulties still continue. Capt. Brackett, U. S. A., is said to have killed four Indians lately, who had been plundering settlers near the Horse-Head crossing of the Pecos.

In a letter published in The Waco Southerner it is reported that Capt. Baylor, at the head of 350 men, had captured an Indian man and woman, and put both to death. The former is related as being 85 or 90 years of age, deaf, and nearly blind, and captured within half a mile of the Agency buildings. He was found scalped. The woman is said to have been murdered while working in her garden. The Reserve Indians became exasperated, and a fight ensued between Haylor's party and some 60 Reserve Indians. The writer says that one Indian was killed and five wounded, and supposes that several of Baylor's party have been killed and wounded.

In the extra Democrat it is said that a messenger had arrived with dispatches to George Barnard, and reported six of Baylor's men killed and several wounded.

-The sixth volume of the "Memoirs of Prince Eugène, Viceroy of Italy," just published, comes opportunely under present circumstances, for it com-prises the campaigns of 1869 in Italy and the Tyrol.

NARROW ESCAPE OF A RAILROAD TRAIN—TWO COWS THAT DID NOT ESCAPE.—The Cincinnati Exprese train from Niagara Falls at 19:20 last night, narrowly escaped a serious accident by running against two cows on the track, one mile above Gasport. The train was running at its highest speed—some say 50 miles per hour—when the engineer, Mr. Cole, saw a couple of cows upon the track. He did not see them, however, until the train was so near that escape was out of the question. The signal was given to brake, and the whistle shrieked.

The cows had laid themselves down to sleep upon the track, and arose at the call of the whistle just in time to be struck by the pilot of the engine, which must have seriously mangled their bodies. The train kept the track, though the chances of being thrown off were decidedly adverse to safety. What coadition the cows were left in nose on the train returned to inquire. It is presumed that they were killed. Their bodies were thrown some distance from the track. The pilot of NARROW ESCAPE OF A RAILROAD TRAIN-TWO

thrown some distance from the track. The pilot of the engine was bully broken and showed the work of carnage and slaughter. [Roch. Union, Tuesday.

Crossisg Ningara Falls os a Ticht Rorl.—
The Ningara Falls Gazette says:
"The arrangements for the performance of the great feat of walking scross Ningara River on a tight rope are nearly completed. There can be no doubt now that Mons. Bloadin will make the attempt, and those who know him best have no doubt of his ability to succeed. We learn that Mesers. Faseett A Sashleacu have ordered the necessary amount of rope—about one thousand feet of cable and twenty-six thousand feet of smaller guy rope—which will probably be here from New-York by Wednesday or Thursday of this purpose. It is to be manufactured expressly for this purpose. The cable will be put across about haif way between the Falls and Suspension Bridge—mour White's Pleasure Grounds. It will have guys extending to the barks in various pieces to keep it steady."

time come paid the tiles process.

MARINE AFFAIRS.

The bark Amy of Boston, Capt. Hammond, from Apalachicola, bound to Norwich, Conn., put into this port on Sunday in distress. She was struck by lighthing on the 10th inst., the bolt, descending the mant and pessing into the hold, ignited the carps, easisting of cotton. She reached the Quarantine ground on Sunday afterneon, and Capt. Hamilton came up to the city for assistance. He made application to the city authorities for permission to allow his vessel to be city authorities for permission to allow his vessel to be the city for assistance. He made applications to the city authorities for permission to allow his vessel to be towed up to the city. In the absence of the Mayor, Ald. Gilliland gave the recessary permit, and the tag Aid, Capt. Payne, was engaged to tow the Amy up to the company of the city of

Aid, Capt. Payne, was engaged to tow the Amy up to I: she was made fast to the wharf about 11 o'clock has night, and shortly after our energetic firemen were diligently employed in shooting her with water. Capt. H. made an arrangement with the Chief she Department for the services of his brigade, as salvors, for 20 per cent upon the amount of property saved. As we write, the water is being poured into her in great shundance, and before daylight, no doubt, the devouring element will be entirely quenched. The Amy cleared at Apainchicola, May 28, for Norwich, with 702 bales upland cotten. The fire is supposed to be confined to the between decks, aft of the mainmast.

[Charleston Courie, 13th.

bark Amy had been filled with water, and it was the intention to pump her out that afternoon. It is sapposed that the vessel is not injured to the extent of more than \$1,000, but the cargo is very much dam aged.

Capt. Samuel L. Spencer of the London packet ship Daniel Webster rescued the crew of the British ship United Kingdom, of Belfast, twenty-nine in number, in the month of November, 1858. Her Majesty's Government has recently presented him with a gold chronometer, valued at feur hundred dollars, accompanied with a letter of thanks from the British Mini ter at Washington for his heroic conduct,

ter at Washington for his heroic conduct.

THE YACHT CORTPHEUS.

This new and beautiful craft reached this port yesterday, ir six days from New-York. She was built at Port Jefferson, Lorg Island, by Mr. Rowland, for a gentleman of New-Orleans, who intends using her as a pleasure-beat on the waters of Lake Pontchartrain, the Gulf of Mexico, &c. She is fitted up with every convenience that can make a sea-voyage agreeable; of eighty tons and beautiful model. She will remain for a day or two and then proceed to New-Orleans.

[Charleston Courier, June 13.

THE YACHT ZINGS.

THE YACHT ZINGS.

This fine yacht, owned by William W. Thomas, esq., of New-York, which paid us visits last season, arrived in our waters on Thursday last, and sailed for the Vineyard, returning here yesterday. They were hospitably received at Edgartown, where they spent the Sabbath and attended church. On their excursions they caught about 120 bluefish. The Zings sailed about noon to-day for New-York.

[New-Bedford Standard, June 14.

Capt. Glennie, a noted diver in the service of the St John's Diving Company, had a very narrow escape from death near St. John, N. B., on Saturday last. A letter to one of the Boston owners of the Company, gives the following particulars of the occur-

rence:

"Capt. Glennie had been under water for two hours, looking for a mooring anchor, and had just decided to come up, when the hose barst in the boat, and the air once escaping, the pressure of the water against his dress drove the blood from the lower part of his bedy to his head and neck, where the helmet kept the water off, and a vacuum was created. His head swelled to nearly double its size, and the blood rushed out through every pore. He was drawn up immediately—say in about one minute—but was wholly insensible, and those present thought him dead. He was completely black. In about an hour he came to his senses, venited up some blood, and commenced to improve. He has been doing well ever since, and I hope will he able to leave his bed in a week or ten days. He has had a very narrow escape from death."

DEPARTURE OF THE GENERAL ADMIRAL. The Russian steam frigate General Admiral sailed yesterday for Cherbourg and Cronstadt, under command of Capt. Comstock of the United States Navy, the passengers, twelve in number, among whom were family, went on board. The steamer James A. Stevens subsequently took Capt. Comstock, Capt. School takoff of the Russian Navy, and the other Russian officers, with a select party of visitors, on board the General Admiral, which was lying out in the stream. The frigate then weighed, and proceeded fown the Bay, accompanied by the James A. Stevens, by which

the guests subsequently returned. the city this Summer, occurred in Fifty-seventh street, near Breadway, on Wednesday afternoon. Findley Cole, a member of Engine Company, No. 13, while unning to a fire, was overcome with the exce medical attendance, and was subsequently conveyed to his residence, No. 234 West Thirty-seventh street,

by his friends. HINTS TO TRAVELERS.

From Hall's Journal of Health.

Take one-fourth more money than your actual esti-

mated expenses.

Acquaint yourself with the geography of the route

Acquaint yourself with the geography of the route and region of travel.

Have a good supply of change, and have no bill or piece higher than ten dollars, that you may not take counterfeit change.

So arrange it as to have but a single article of luggage to look after.

Dress substantially; better he too hot for two or three hours at noon, than to be too cool for the remainder of the twenty-four.

Arrange, under all circumstances, to be at the place of starting fifteen or twenty minutes before the time, thus allowing for unavoidable or unanticipated detention on the way.

Do not commence a day's travel before breakfast, even if that has to be eaten at daylight. Dinner or supper, or both, can be more healthfully dispensed with than a good, warm breakfast.

Put your purse and watch in your vest pocket, and put all under your pillow, and you will not be likely to leave either.

put all under your pillow, and you will not be likely to leave either.

The most, if not secure fastening of your chamber door is a common bolt on the inside; if there is now, lock the door, turn the key so that it can be drawn partly out; and put the wash-basin under it; thus, eavy attempt to use a jimmy or put in another key, will push it out, and cause a racket among the crockery, which will be pretty certain to rouse the sleeper and rout the robber.

A sixpenny sandwich eaten leisurely in the cars is better for you than a dollar dinner bolted at a "station."

better for you than a dollar dinner bofted at a "station."

Take with you a month's supply of patience, and always think thirteen times before you reply once to any supposed rudences, or insult, or inattention.

Do not suppose yourself specially and designedly neglected, if waiters at hotels do not bring what you call for in double quick time; nothing an distinctly marks the well-bred man as a quiet waiting on such occasions; passion proves the puppy.

Do not allow yourself to converse in a tone loud enough to be heard by a person at two or three sects from you; it is the mark of a boor if in a man, and of want of refinement and lady-like delicacy, if in a woman. A gentleman is not noisy; ladies are serence. Comply cheerfully and gracefully with the customs of the conveyance in which you travel, and of the place where you stop.

Respect yourself by exhibiting the manners of a gentleman and a lady, if you wish to be treated as such, and then you will receive the respect of others.

Travel is a great leveler; take the position which others assign you from your conduct, rather than from your pretensions.

DEPARTURE OF THE FIRST TRAIN FOR FRAZER RIVER.—Yesterday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, the Frazer River gold hunting and Sa-katchewan exploring expedition, struck their tents and started for the Pacific via Red River, Pembina, and the Hudson's Bay Co. a posts in British America. A portion of the party has been encoamped for some time past on the prairie, near the residence of Col. William H. Nobles. At the time of starting the company was not complete, but it will be joined by recruits at different points on the route between this city and St. Cloud, where it is the purpose of Col. Nobles to leave the Mississippi, and strike westward for Red River. [St. Paul Pioneer, Jane 11.

The Mobile Register of Thursday last says:

"There seems to be but little doubt that four hundred African slaves were landed on the Florida coast, not remote from Mobile. The trade seems to be getting quite brisk. Before long the South will replace all the slaves the Abolitionists have stolen from her during the last twenty years. The Yankes skippers will soon be skipping into this trade. It pays too bribliantly to leave it to the Lemare and Wanderers of the South."